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$$\overbrace{J(\vec{w}, b)}^? = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})}_{?}$$

1. In this lecture series, "cost" and "loss" have distinct meanings. Which one applies to a single training example?

☒ Loss

☒ **Correct**

In these lectures, loss is calculated on a single training example. It is worth noting that this definition is not universal. Other lecture series may have a different definition.

☐ Cost

☐ Both Loss and Cost

☐ Neither Loss nor Cost

1 / 1 point

Simplified **loss** function

$$L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \\ -\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = -y^{(i)}\log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)})\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$$

2. For the simplified loss function, if the label  $y^{(i)} = 0$ , then what does this expression simplify to?

☐  $\log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))$

☒  $-\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))$

☐  $\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})) + \log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))$

☐  $-\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})) - \log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))$

☒ **Correct**

When  $y^{(i)} = 0$ , the first term reduces to zero.